



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING.....APRIL 19

The Senate was not in session to day.
In the House of Representatives the consideration of the adjournment resolution was postponed till the 15th of May. The bill to permit Col. Ball, Collector of Alaska, to take the oath of office before any United States judge, was passed. A bill to give Gen. Shields a pension of \$100 per month was passed. In Committee of the Whole the bill for the relief of William and Mary College was further considered.

How fortunate it is for the South and for the democratic party that the town of Coal Creek is not in a State that belonged to the Confederacy. A militia company in that town shot one negro in a restaurant, and then, apparently maddened by his blood, went through the streets shooting indiscriminately, and killing and wounding all of his race that could be found. Had Coal Creek been south of the Potomac what a magnificent opportunity would have been afforded the "stalwart republicans" for waving their loved flag, the bloody shirt, and denouncing as bloodthirsty savages, unrepentant rebels, and organized banditti, all the citizens of that unfortunate portion of the country? In all the radical accounts—and everybody knows how perverted and exaggerated they were—of all the disturbances that have occurred in the South, between the white and colored citizens thereof, there is no equal, as regards the absence of provocation, to the slaughter alluded to; and yet there will be no radical howls for vengeance upon the murderers, nor will the President be called upon to send troops to Coal Creek to overawe the quiet and orderly citizens of that town. Geography is an important condition in this country yet awhile.

Two more outrage cases were reported in Washington yesterday. In one of them the offender was a married negro, and his victim a child twelve years old, the adopted daughter of a respected physician. How many similar cases have occurred there during the last month or two is not known. Ten or a dozen have been reported, but some have been kept secret, owing to the sensitiveness of the sufferers. With the probability of an acquittal, and confinement in a place where the lodgings and food are better than they have been accustomed to, and imprisonment in which is not regarded as a disgrace, either by themselves or their friends, as the worst that can possibly befall them, the District of Columbia will soon attract all those in the country capable of such crimes, and females there be not as safe as they would be if turned loose among a band of hostile Sioux. If Congress and the judges of the criminal courts of the District of Columbia desire to prevent the occurrence of a series of lynchings, the former will at once enact a law making rape a capital offense in that district, and the latter put it into execution immediately.

Col. Valentine Baker, after his wife, made insulting remarks to a prude, and foolish, spinster, for which he was cashiered, cut by the clubs of which he was a member, and by the society in which he moved, and, in fact, driven from England in disgrace. He went to Turkey, fought gallantly, but not more so than he had done for his own country, returns to London, and is made a lion of; is dined by the Marlborough Club, the Prince of Wales, with the knowledge and approval of the Queen, prevailing, and is greeted on the streets with the cheers of the populace. And still people make the applause of the world the object of their ambition. Popular favor is a popular humbug. Viva la bagatelle!

Accounts from various cities in the country, especially from those in the South and West, report the actual resumption of specie payments; to this extent at least, that the banks cash checks with gold without asking any premium, and that deposits of gold are being made on the same terms. If Congress will now let the currency alone resumption will have been accomplished fact throughout the Union long before the time appointed. The owners of the silver mines are the only ones directly benefitted by this condition of affairs, but the indirect benefit that will be derived from the resulting establishment of fixed prices, will be general in its effects.

The defeat of the District of Columbia bill is attributed to a clause it contained requiring a property qualification for members of the Council. Now no right thinking man could find any objection to a provision that required the members of at least one branch of the government of the District to be interested in the property of that district, especially when the vast majority of the voters there are the freed slaves from Virginia and Maryland, who do not care whether taxes be high or low, provided appropriations be made for their support; and yet the demagogues of the House of Representatives voted against the bill on that ground.

General McNeil had a bad way of hanging such Confederates as fell into his hands during the civil war, but the southern democrats in the Senate, yesterday, in marked contrast to the action of the radicals in that body on several recent occasions, and probably for the purpose of exhibiting that contrast, determined to forget the war and the animosities it engendered, and helped to confirm his appointment as Indian Inspector.

We are in favor of an income tax, but not such as that proposed. It should be uniform and not graduated. Incomes should be taxed, not fined.

A silver mine has been discovered near Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says the situation is decidedly pacific. In official circles it is believed that Germany's mediation will be very likely to succeed, and that the Congress will soon assemble. It will probably be preceded by a preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin, which is expected to decide that the invitations to the Congress shall be issued "to consider modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871."

It is confidently anticipated that some such formula will be accepted in both London and St. Petersburg. The meeting of the Congress would dissipate many difficulties. Thus, there is reason to believe as to Asia that Russia only regards the possession of Bismarck and Kara as of vital importance, and would probably consent to modify the proposed frontier so as not to cut the road from Persia to Trebizond. She might also permit the division of Bulgaria into two principalities and allow an international commission to define the southern frontiers. It is said that while Russia will not allow the treaty to be ignored, she will not permit any of its clauses to hinder a satisfactory solution.

A Berlin special states that Prince Bismarck, at the request of Count Andrassy, has consented to resume the negotiations for a Congress on the condition that he be simultaneously solicited to do so by Austria, England and Russia. The good will of Russia is indubitable, but it is feared that England may prolong the present state of uncertainty by abstaining from asking Germany's mediation or by formulating reservations.

The British Government has chartered fifteen steamers to convey troops from India. The ships are made out with the option of Port Said, Alexandria or Malta.

In city circles it is rumored that the Government contemplates the idea of landing troops at the two former places, and occupying Egypt until the conference meets or some satisfactory solution is arrived at.

Orders have been received at Chatham to raise all the infantry regiments there to their full strength by Monday. Three regiments are now waiting for orders to embark, fully equipped for the field.

Ahmed Vefky Effendi again tendered his resignation as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior on Wednesday, and the Sultan refused to accept it, but on Wednesday night the Sultan dismissed Vefky Effendi and appointed Sadyk Pasha as his successor and Mallah Bey as Sheikh Ulislam. The following appointments have also been made: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Salvet Pasha; Minister of War, Izzet Pasha; Minister of the Marine, Ibrahim Pasha; Minister of Finance, Kiani Pasha. The Sultan has issued a fiat advising Sadyk Pasha to observe the Constitution and carry out reforms.

The political character of the new Turkish Ministry is uncertain, but it is not worthy that the Ministry does not include Raouf and Osman Pashas, the reputed leaders of the pro-Russian party, and that Turkish newspapers again assert that the Government will resist the occupation of Constantinople by any foreign Power.

A Belgrade dispatch states that half of the Serbian army have been granted forty days' furlough. It is stated that negotiations with the Russian headquarters relative to Old Serbia have resulted satisfactorily.

A Vienna dispatch states that intelligence has been received there that an affray between the Turks and Montenegrins has taken place near Podgoritz. The Turks violated the line of demarcation and the Montenegrins attacked some Turkish villages. The losses were trifling.

The Shumla Turks declare their readiness to evacuate Shumla, Varna and Batoum if the Russians withdraw from the neighborhood of Constantinople. The Russians only offer to evacuate Erzerum, and the question causes a tension of relations. The policies of Sadyk Pasha, the new President of the Turkish Council, have not been declared. The Russians claim the overthrow of Vefky Effendi as a triumph. The palace, however, has telegraphed to Mr. Layard that the change is without political significance. Mr. Layard is at Ismid. According to advice received in Paris he has gone there to confer with Admiral Hornby relative to the defense of the Bosphorus.

A special from Pera announces that eighteen Russian battalions have arrived at Darikos near Adrianople.

A special from Kalafat reports a slight collision between the Roumanians and Russians at Lom Palanka. Blows were exchanged.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A London special says: "The Herald's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that he has had a conversation with Gen. Ignatieff, in which the General in reply to a question put to him, summed up the political situation as follows:—England continues to show her teeth; Austria is almost appeased. England wishes to act only by diplomacy and refuses to declare war openly."

With regard to the other Powers Italy's interests demand strict neutrality. France had a tendency toward England, but the Marshal President and the chiefs of the army want to remain quiet and keep on good terms with Russia. To sum up the chances of an understanding, we must wait some time for a solution. The Congress will perhaps be replaced by arbitration with England, but nothing positive can be said on that point yet.

A Berlin special says:—Germany proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian army and the English fleet from before Constantinople and Russia has consented.

LONDON, April 19.—The tenor of the news this morning from the various capitals is peaceful, but does not quite confirm the positive announcements published here yesterday.

The London Times commenting on the special dispatch from St. Petersburg, published in that paper this morning, to the effect that the belief prevails in official circles that Germany's mediation is likely to be successful, and that the Congress will soon meet, a preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin probably deciding that the invitations shall be issued to "consider modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871," and that it is confidently expected that some such formula will be accepted in both London and St. Petersburg, etc., says:—"We cannot afford any more engagements of imperfect accuracy. It is necessary therefore for the present to entertain with reserve the encouraging hopes held out to us by the mediation now offered, and, however hopeful may have been the preliminary exchange of views, it will also be necessary for our Government to consider with great care the specific proposition which is made to them."

The same article considers that no alarm need be aroused by the proclamation of the Queen prohibiting the export from this country of war material. Such prohibition, it says, is a necessary precaution so long as we are compelled to contemplate the possibility of having to assert our interests by force.

The London Daily News has a St. Petersburg special dispatch saying:—"The unofficial press is less sanguine than the official because it thinks that England's preparations are inconsistent with a peaceful inclination."

The national movement for subscribing a fund to arm Russian cruisers is making progress in all parts of the empire.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Athens says:—"It is now certain that the Thessalian insurrection is a complete failure. The Greeks have lost all heart for a further effort. They rely now wholly on England."

The correspondent of the London Times says:—"Ahmed Vefky Effendi, whom the Sultan dismissed from the positions of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, advocated an immediate alliance with Eng-

land while the other Ministers and the Sultan favored neutrality for the present."

The London Times' Pera correspondent says that Sadyk Pasha, who succeeds Ahmed Vefky Effendi is fairly capable, but is in weak health. His tendencies in foreign politics are not such as to render his appointment likely to affect the Porte's relations with either Russia or England.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times thinks that Gen. Tolstoy's appointment to the command at San Stefano may be the first step towards effecting the compromise suggested by Prince Bismarck touching the position near Constantinople, that is the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora and the Russians from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

A special dispatch to the London Times from Berlin says:—"Russia is willing to discuss all the clauses of the treaty of San Stefano, but does not conceal her determination to defend its principal stipulations, [sword in hand, it needs say.]"

The correspondent of the London Times at Kalafat telegraphs as follows:—"The hostile feeling between the Russians and Roumanians is increasing. Preparations are making to transfer the military stores and State archives from Bucharest to Turu Severin. The effort at Lom Palanka illustrates the feeling. The Roumanians, it appears, placed a flag on a Turkish vessel which they sank during the war, and were proceeding to operations for raising the vessel when a number of Russians came in small boats and tore down the flag, blows being exchanged."

LONDON, April 19.—A special dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says:—"Private advices from Moscow state that three thousand students and workmen were involved in the disturbance of the 15th inst. Twelve were killed and twenty five wounded. One hundred of them were arrested."

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

Havana advices report the arrival of numerous Cuban families from their exile at Key West and the neighboring islands. The Governors of the interior districts are doing all in their power to settle questions relating to abandoned property and making partitions to the legal heirs of the former owners. A feeling of peace and safety is exercising its influence upon the people.

Two of the men arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the Earl of Leitrim in Ireland have been discharged.

The English Government is making arrangements to provide the fleet in the Levant with Roman Catholic chaplains.

LONDON, April 19.—At Blackburn, Darwen, Burnley, Lower House, Padham, Accrington Church, Oswaldtwistle, Rishton, Great Harwood and Boxenden, the strike of the cotton operatives is practically universal.

PARIS, April 19.—The arrangements for opening the exhibition on the first of May have been settled at a Cabinet Council.

It is stated that the Rothschilds, in London, desire to take ten million of the 4½ per cent and two treasury agents left there yesterday with that amount of the bonds for London to reopen the American Bureau of the Treasury at the Rothschilds.

Letter from Warrenton.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WARRENTON, April 18.—The Circuit Court for this county, Judge Keith presiding, has been in session since April 2nd, and will adjourn next Saturday. It has been rather a busy term, and quite a large number of important cases have been decided.

In spite of the universal complaint of hard times the people of Warrenton and Fauquier seem to flourish and keep fat. New houses are constantly being built in the town, and new corners are constantly being laid out in the country. Mr. Jos. H. Nelson is just completing a handsome brick dwelling, fitted out in modern style, with gas, &c., &c., on Culpeper street, and quite a commodious new restaurant or European hotel is being built next to the Masonic hall.

There was never a finer prospect for a wheat crop in the county, and the preparation for corn is extensive and well advanced.

All we need is immigration to take up and cultivate our fertile lands. Fauquier could support and make rich about three times the population she now has. In natural resources and artificial advantages, she is surpassed by few counties in the State.

The people are not at all disturbed on the subject of politics yet, and I believe there is a general impression that no great danger is threatening the county.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, under the auspices of the new company, will be a great ornament and attraction to this region of country; that the work of rebuilding and reopening them will succeed is now beyond question. The company is already formed on a solid foundation, and time only is needed to perfect the scheme. Of course every additional share of stock which is taken will speed this time and enable the stockholders sooner to realize a dividend. A meeting has been called by the president of the company for to-day, to consider, among other things, the propriety of opening the Springs this summer.

AN INDIANA "OUTRAGE."—At Coal Creek, Indiana, a mining town seven miles south of Covington, in Fountain county, Wednesday a militia company, composed of miners who were on the strike a year ago, were drilled during the day, and at night, while some of them were in a saloon, with their arms stacked in a corner, they became engaged in an altercation with a negro, resulting in the killing of the negro. The whites then moved through the streets, shooting at negroes on sight, killing two more and mortally wounding another. The excitement yesterday was great. The Governor, in answer to a call for help, declined until the Sheriff should signify his inability to preserve order. The Sheriff has since requested the presence of the Adjutant General and made a requisition for ammunition.

All the murdered men were killed on the principal streets, within two hundred yards of each other. C. Z. Z. blood showed that he walked several steps after being first shot. Cooper was dragged several yards after he was shot and left in a gully. Miles dropped dead when shot. As soon as the firing commenced the negroes sought shelter, they having no means of defense. A wounded man, named Peter Artis, is doing well, but the greater part of the firing being from his hand, leaving the sinews bare, makes it a very painful wound.

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.—Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company vs. Casey and sis. From the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. Reversed.

Burzio vs. McDowell and sis. From the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond. Reversed.

Prunty vs. Mitchell & Cobbs. From the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. Reversed.

Taylor's administratrix vs. Blackburn and sis. From the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond. Reversed.

Barker and sis. vs. Ladlam and sis. From the Circuit Court of the city of Lynchburg. Reversed.

Page vs. Clifton, judge. Answer of defendant filed and continued until Wednesday next.

King's executor vs. Malone and sis. Answered by Judge Budd for appellant and continued until to-day.

Ratcliffe vs. Anderson. Submitted.

A man, supposed to be W. M. McCane, alias A. W. McKean, charged with forgery in Kansas, was arrested, in Richmond, yesterday.

News of the Day.

The calendar of crime in North Carolina was added to in Forsyth county by Elias Crews, an intelligent youth fourteen years old. He lives in Middletown township. Wednesday he was playing with a crowd of boys of his own age, when he suddenly left them and went to his father's house near by. He secured a Colt's revolver, and before his companions discovered his absence was back again. He then deliberately shot Charles Crews, his cousin, a boy of fifteen years, three times in the chest. What makes the affair more horrible is the fact that they had had no previous difficulty, and had always been the best friends. His parents say he had no cause whatever to shoot the boy. He had been reading dime novels, and had a craving to go to sea. Both youths were of the highest respectability. Young Crews died yesterday evening after horrible suffering.

The threatened repeal of the bankrupt law has caused unusual activity in bankruptcy proceedings, in Chicago, this week. Four bankruptcies each were recorded on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, twelve on Thursday, and to day's record shows ten petitions filed. Of these the most important is that of Andrew J. Cooper, real estate dealer. Secured debts, \$19,000, with securities worth \$53,000; unsecured, \$171,000; assets \$75,000 worth of Ohio lands, but encumbered for \$50,000, and various other assets more or less valuable. S. L. Harrell & Co., also filed a petition. The firm's debts are small, but, H. Bryan, one of the partners, owes \$126,000, with no assets.

The story published by the Chicago Times in relation to Bishop McCloskey, of Michigan, is now said to be highly improbable, as the Bishop is nearly 74 years of age. He was consecrated Bishop in Philadelphia forty-two years since, and has borne the highest reputation. On account of ill health he resigned the episcopate more than a month since, intending to go to Europe, and the standing committee of the diocese have made arrangements for supplying the vacancy, which cannot be filled by the election of his successor until the House of Bishops meets upon his resignation. The story will doubtless be contradicted by the standing committee of the diocese.

A dispatch from Richmond, Indiana, says that Charles Maul last year seduced Miss Stevenson, his wife's sister, while his wife was sick, and a young servant girl, and is dying from two bullets fired into him by the brothers of Miss Stevenson, who say they are ready to appear before any Court.

While Robinson's show was being ferried over the Roanoke river, North Carolina, the largest elephant, known as "Old Bill," was taken on a garden engine, scattering rails in every direction. A little negro boy attempted to climb him into the ferry boat, whereupon the elephant caught him in his trunk and squeezed him to death.

E. & J. Willets & Co., printers and wholesale dealers in crockery, New York, have offered to compromise with their creditors in Europe. The same is the oldest in the trade in this country, having been in existence for over half a century, had unquestioned credit, and was rated worth upward of one million dollars.

Paul Rudolph, eight years old, at Air Line Junction, Ohio, shot and killed Otto Benja and a thirteen, yesterday. Young Rudolph states that the shooting was accidental, while other witnesses state that it was the result of a quarrel.

Blasius Pistorius, the ex-convict recently convicted of murder at Philadelphia, has addressed a communication to President Hayes remonstrating against the taking of his case to the Supreme Court, and demanding to be executed.

Paul Zuz & Co., of New York, importers and dealers in plate glass have failed. Liability \$221,000. The firm has offered to compromise at 25 cts. on the dollar, which a number of the creditors have accepted.

There is some talk of a new mail arrangement by which a train leaving Baltimore at 4 a. m. will connect at Washington with an all-railroad or a steamboat and railroad line to Richmond and the South.

Benjamin Noyes, who was lately arrested in Washington, was charged upon indictment for perjury, this morning, in Newark, N. J., and pleaded "not guilty." The trial was set down for May 8.

Rev. George Vosburgh, of Jersey City, was yesterday indicted for an attempt to poison his wife, and gave bail in \$5,000 for trial. Mayor Siedler and others promptly furnished bail.

A Chicago dispatch says subscriptions to the new 4 per cent government loan are quite liberal in that city.

The bark Azore, with colored emigrants for Liberia, Africa cleared yesterday from Charleston, S. C.

Good Friday was observed as a holiday on the New York Stock Exchange, which was closed.

Today was a legal holiday in Philadelphia, and the Commercial and Stock Exchanges were both closed.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.—By the proposed income tax bill incomes up to \$2,000 are to be exempted; from that up to \$5,000 the tax is two per cent., from \$5,000 up to \$10,000 three per cent., and over \$10,000 four per cent.

In estimating income deduction is to be made for amounts received from corporations paying taxes on dividends, for growth or produce from an estate directly consumed by the family, and for the rental value of homesteads actually occupied by the person or family. Military or naval pensions are exempt, and deduction is allowed for insurance premiums, other taxes, losses in trade or by casualty, worthless debts and amounts paid for rent or labor. All employees of the Government, members of Congress and army and navy officers must pay the tax, but the salaries of the President, officers of the States and Judges of the United States are exempted. In default of the payment of tax the penalty of five per cent. and interest of one per cent. per month is prescribed. Persons having taxable incomes must make returns under oath to the Collector of Internal Revenue of their district within twenty days from the 10th of January. For neglecting to make returns the person is liable to have his income assessed by the Collector and fifty per cent. added to the amount of the tax. In cases of false returns one hundred per cent. is to be added. No Collector shall be allowed to publish the returns except general statistics, in which the names of individuals or firms are forbidden to be specified. Fifteen months' grace is to be allowed to persons making false returns, or failing to make any returns, and if they do not pay up, suit is to be commenced to recover the assessment made by the Collector, with five per cent. and one per cent. per month added. The punishment on conviction of perjury, is to be a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, and imprisonment not less than one year nor more than ten years. A tax of four per cent. is to be levied on interest paid by banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, canal, railroad, turnpike and slack water corporations, and the amount of the tax may be deducted from the payments of interest or dividends to all persons. The money returned by mutual insurance companies to their policy holders and the interest paid by savings banks to their depositors are not to be considered as dividends. The bill contains very stringent provisions for collecting the tax on incomes held by guardians or in trust for minors, and only one deduction of \$2,000 can be made from the aggregate income of a family composed of the parents and minor children. The act is not to go into effect until after December 1st, 1879.

Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The April meeting of this association was held on the 13th inst. at Woodlawn mansion, the residence of John Mason, esq. About one hundred persons congregated in the old mansion, filling but a small portion of the spacious rooms. The reverberation of the president's gavel at 3 o'clock called the meeting to order, with the President, C. Gillingham, in the chair, and N. W. Pierson, secretary. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, the subject of the day, manures and fertilizers, was announced.

The committee appointed to prepare papers on the subject reported that the importance of the subject required more time than they had been able to give to it, in order to have reliable statistics as to the cost of materials composing the manufactured fertilizers of commerce. They asked for another month to complete their investigations, which was granted them. Several branches of the subject were discussed, especially that relating to the night soil of our cities. Some of our members whose farms lie upon the river bank are using large quantities of this, and they asked how it should be applied to the crops. Those who have used it for several years gave their mode of application. Samuel Palmer said he had found the greatest benefit from spreading it direct upon the land in as near a liquid state as possible, after which it should be thoroughly worked in and mixed up with the soil. By composting it with other materials and leaving it a year or length of time before being applied to the crops it lost a large amount of its fertilizing properties.

Several articles were read from the Agricultural Department of the Baltimore American on preparing night soil for using on crops, and on "fish chure" as a manure.

The suggestion was made that we should combine together again and purchase a cargo of fish chure as we did five years ago.

Several members spoke favorably of the effect of the pressed fish that was used at that time. Some said that the effect was plainly visible at this time, where it was used on very poor land five years ago.

Col. J. M. Lewis was requested to make inquiries in regard to the cost of the article and the means of getting it here.

John Ballenger said he had spread coarse stable manure this winter on his meadow, leaving every eighth strip of land without any application. The marked effect of the application can be distinctly seen in the vigorous growth of the grass, plainly distinguishable as far as the eye can be seen.

It was suggested that now was the proper time to sow plaster on clover. Sowing about one or two bushels per acre when the clover is wet with dew or rain, and the effect would be very marked, especially on sandy soils. By leaving a strip without any plaster would show just how valuable it was.

The Critical Committee reported on the farm and surroundings of our host, a few extracts of which are herewith given: "The magnificence of the Mount Vernon estate, with its area of 7,000 acres; its miles of double ditches on either side of its road ways, the systematic arrangement of its buildings and other improvements are worthy of emulation by members of the Woodlawn Club, except in the management of its dairy, in which we flatter ourselves that many of our members are far in advance of Washington. The grandeur of this estate culminated at his death. From that period it gradually drifted back to the dominion of the Forest King. Continuous bad management, with unpaid slave labor had its effect in reducing its value to its lowest state, until 1847 and '48, at which time one white man lived on this Woodlawn estate. Immediately after that time a more deplorable condition than then existed here. This building, with others, however, remained a monument of palmy days. At this time the large plantation was divided up into comparative small homesteads, where every laborer shared in the proceeds of the farm. To-day its luxuriant meadows, its thriving orchards, its well tilled fields, its commodious buildings and its happy homes bear their testimony in behalf of the change that has been wrought. The halls and spacious rooms of this mansion reverberate to the foot fall and happy voices of those who have taken part in working out this change. Among them is our host, in his eightieth year, who by his indomitable industry and perseverance, nobly seconded by his wife and family, have done their share in bringing about this change, and have made the yard and barn around the house a model of neatness and beauty."

After partaking of the usual bountifully prepared viands furnished by our host, the Club arranged to meet at the residence of Col. J. M. Lewis, at Guston, on May 11th, at 2 p. m.

The Critical Committee appointed were: R. F. Roberts, P. H. Troch and N. W. Pierson.

Letter From Hon. E. B. Douglas.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1878

To the editors of the Bulletin, Fredericksburg, Va. Gentlemen:—Accept my thanks for a late number of your paper, containing the only copy of my letter of the 3rd instant, to the Virginia Star, which I have seen since it was written.

Noticing your brief notice of it, I allow me to say that I am unable to see what there is to call for such a construction as has been put upon its contents or design. Nevertheless, I am free to say that I should not decline further service if it appeared to be desired by the people of the district, but I do not intend, and never intended (as my letter to Hon. E. B. Douglas, written soon after my entrance into Congress shows), to thrust myself forward for a third term, against the clearly and fairly expressed wishes of the constituent body.

The present muddled state of general politics, and the vaguely defined relations of Congress to the Executive, and the legislation of this Congress, will, no doubt, impair the power and influence of the cunning Jerry-middlers and cross road Solons whose knowledge of public affairs is derived entirely from the current raw items of the day, and whose whole tactics consist in getting a great moral reformatory movement into a political machine, or in arraying the local prejudices and preferences of one division of the district against another. I shall not bow down to such nor will I think that you may yet have to give me to do so, refuse to be led by them to the slaughter. As there is only one ground of complaint against me, and that does not impugn my representative capacity or fidelity, I claim to be tried on the record of my public services and the correctness of my political doctrines and principles, and not on outside issues implying or charging that I am not as good as some body else in morals, manners or religion. Well, sirs, I don't claim to be; but politics and law combined give me many views of the true inwardness of men and it grieves me to say "there is none good no not one," and again "let him that is guiltless extol himself at home." It should not be forgotten that Intemperance (even when habitual) is not the only mortal sin denounced by the scriptures, but if it was, there are many who deem themselves as separated from the world and who have publicly renounced the Devil and all his works, who not seldom commit Noah's sin yet still claim to be in a good fellowship with their brethren. The individual who is selling or profane make all the difference in the world as to the measure and weight of condemnation visited upon certain offences, but it is always to cowardly malice or the disinterested patriotism (not to say envy) of the rival.

In conclusion, I address me the greatest pleasure to say that the assurances given me from widely separated portions of the district, of unshaken confidence in the integrity, industry and fidelity with which my public duties have been performed, and promises of continued support, incline me to think that you may yet have to give me a new interpretation to "the land-writing on the wall." I bid you mine. Neither the exaggeration of the uniform-dress the wilful misrepresentations of the evil disposed, nor the easy credulity of some who call themselves my friends, however mischievous, shall harm me in my course or justify me from the track I have marked out before me. Very respectfully,

E. B. DOUGLAS.

How CARthagian Merchants Bargained with LIHYANS.—In the "good old times," twenty-four hundred years ago, four centuries before the Christian era, Herodotus wrote as follows:

"The Carthaginians say that beyond the Pillars of Hercules there is a region of Libya and men who inhabit it; when they visit among these people and have unloaded their merchandise, they set it in order on the shore, on board their ships and make a great market, so that the inhabitants seeing the smoke of the fire, come down to the sea, and then deposit gold and change for the merchandise, and withdraw to some distance from the merchandise, so that the Carthaginians then, going ashore, demand the gold, and if the quantity seems sufficient for the merchandise they take it up and sail away; but if it is not sufficient, they go on board their ships again and wait; the natives then approach and deposit more gold, and they have said that they would do this offer, and I refuse to do it; for they do not touch the gold before it is made adequate to the value of the merchandise, nor do the natives touch the merchandise before the other party has taken the gold."

UNFORTUNATE VOYAGE.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The bark Olinde, 14 days from Padang, with coffee, reports having encountered numerous fogs, during one of which she shipped a heavy sea, which sank her cargo. When 9 days out, lost her cargo officer through a daily malaria epidemic, and the green state of the cargo. She was working sick at the time, and the crew was nearly all sick, and the cargo was nearly all lost to the decks which produced bitter health among the crew.

The President has nominated Wm. H. Hunt of Louisiana, for Judge of the Court of Claims.